

POSTNIKOV, I.S.; KHARITONOV, D.F.; KOMAROVA, N.P.; BELYAYEVA, M.A.

Purification of city waste water in high biofilters. Nauch.  
trudy AKKH no.20:23-39 '63. (MIRA 18:12)

RECEIVED

"Hydro-meteorological Description of the Northern Section of the Atlantic Ocean", Trudy  
GOIN (Proceedings of the GOIN) No 2 (21), Gidrometeoizdat, Leningrad-Moscow, 1948,  
194 pages

GO: U-3632, 11 Mar 1963

KHARITONOV, D.

Tower biofilters. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 12 no.4:35 Ap '62.

(MIRA 15:7)

(Filters and filtration)

MUROMTSEV, A.M.; ARKHIPOVA, Ye.G.; MAKEROV, Yu.V.; KHARITONOV,  
D.G.; DOBROVOL'SKAYA, L.N.; POTAYCHUK, M.S.; VORONOVA,  
S.P.; BELOV, V.P.; RZHEPLINSKIY, G.V., nauchn. red.;  
ROSHCHINA, V.V., red.; ZARKH, I.M., tekhn. red.

[Basic characteristics of the hydrology of the Atlantic  
Ocean] Osnovnye cherty gidrologii Atlanticheskogo Okeana.  
Pod red. A.M.Muromtseva. Moskva, Gidrometeoizdat, 1963.  
835 p. \_\_\_\_ [Atlas of vertical cross sections and maps of  
temperature, salinity, density and oxygen composition] Pri-  
lozhenie no.2. Atlas vertikal'nykh razrezov i kart tempera-  
tury, solenosti, plotnosti i sodержaniia kisloroda. 182 p.  
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy okeanograficheskiy institut.

KHAPITONOV, N. M.

KHAPITONOV, N. M. Pests and Diseases of Agricultural Plants in the Northern Non-black  
Soil Area of U.S.S.R., State Publishers of Agricultural Literature, 1949, 125 pp. 464.4  
K52

So: Sira 51-10-53, 15 Dec 1953

KHARITONOV, D.M., agronom-entomolog.

Improve plant protection exhibits. Nauka i pered. op. v  
sel'khoz. no.10:40-41 0 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Plants, Protection of--Exhibitions)

KHARITONOV, D.M., agronom-entomolog

"Pests of field crops in the Southeast" by K.P.Grivanov, L.Z.  
Zakharov. Reviewed by D.M.Kharitonov. Zashch.rast.ot vred.i  
bol. 5 no.7:60-61 JI '60. (MIRA 16:1)  
(Russia, Southern--Field crops--Diseases and pests)  
(Grivanov, K.P.) (Zakharov, L.Z.)

KACHALOVA, Z.P., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; KHARITONOV, D.M. Prinimali  
uchastiye: MAMAYEV, K.A., agronom; NIKIFOROV, A.M., agronom;  
CHELYSHKIN, Yu.G., red.; DEYEVA, V.M., tekhn. red.

[Controlling pests and diseases of field crops] Bor'ba s vre-  
diteliami i bolezniami polevykh kul'tur. Moskva, Sel'khoz-  
izdat, 1963. 207 p. (MIRA 16:5)  
(Field crops--Diseases and pests)

KHARITONOV, D.Ye.

New species of Brachythele from Georgia. Soob. AN Gruz.SSR 9 no.2:  
135-139 '48. (MLRA 9:7)

1.Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Zoologicheskoy institut, Tbilisi.  
(Georgia--Spiders)

*KHARITONOV, D.F.*

PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., akademik, redaktor; VINOGRADOV, B.S., redaktor;  
ARNOL'DI, L.V.; BRY-BIYENKO, G.Ya.; BORKHSENIUS, N.S.; VINOGRADOV, B.S.;  
GUTSEVICH, A.V.; KIRICHENKO, A.N.; KIR'YANOVA, Ye.S.; KOZHANCHIKOV, I.V.;  
LEPNEVA, S.G.; LIKHAREV, I.M.; MALBVICH, I.I.; NOVIKOV, G.A.; POPOV, V.V.;  
POPOVA, A.N.; SOCHAVA, V.B.; STARK, V.N.; TERENT'YEV, P.V.; KHARITONOV,  
D.Ye.; CHERNOV, V.B.; SHAPOSHNIKOV, G.Kh.; SHTAKEL'BERG, A.A.; YUDIN, K.A.

[Animal life of the U.S.S.R.] Zhivotnyi mir SSSR. Vol.4 [Forest zone]  
Lesnaya zona. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1953. 737 p. (MLRA 7:3)  
(Forest fauna) (Zoology)

KHARITONOV, D.Ye.

New representative of the genus *Latrodectus* (*Latrodectus pallidus*  
O.P.Cambr. subsp. *pavlovskii* N.) from Turkmenistan. Zool.shmr. 33 no.2:  
480-485 Mr-Apr '54. (MLRA 7:5)

1. Kafedra zoologii bespozvonochnykh Molotovskogo gosudarstvennogo  
universiteta im. A.M.Gor'kogo. (Turkmenistan--Spiders)  
(Spiders--Turkmenistan)

KHARITONOV, D.Ye.

Rare spider member of the genus *Ledroectus* Walck. (Aranea) from  
Turkmenia. Trudy Zool. inst. 18:243-247 '55. (MLRA 9:2)  
(Turkmenistan--Spiders)

KHARITONOV, D.Ye.

New opiliones from Korea [with summary in English]. Zool.zhur.  
36 no.9:1417-1420 S '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Kafedra zoologii bespozvonochnykh Molotovskogo gosudarstvennogo  
universiteta.

(Korea--Arachnida)

KHARITONOV E. V.

28(5)

SOV/32-25-7-38/50

AUTHORS: Zaslavskiy, F. Ya., Kharitonov, E. V.

TITLE: Pattern for the Determination of the Coordinates of Errors in Ultrasonic Control of Steel Parts With Prismatic Feeler Gauges (Shablon dlya opredeleniya koordinat defektov pri ul'tra-zvukovom kontrole stal'nykh detaley prizmaticheskimi shchupami)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 7, pp 883-884 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A special pattern was worked out by which the coordinates of the detected material defects in connection with the method mentioned in the title can be determined without immediate calculation at the control position. The pattern is a steel or brass triangle ABC (Fig 1); the angle CAB equals  $90^\circ - \alpha$  ( $\alpha$  = the angle between the normal with regard to the metal surface and the axis of the ultrasonic ray penetrating the metal) (Fig 2). The pattern shows a mm-coordinate system, the hypotenuse a micron arrangement corresponding to the distances of the passage of ultrasonics as far as the material defect. If reflected ultrasonics is used the position of the material defect is determined by an equation. There are 2 figures.

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KHARITONOV, F.

Municipal Services - Astrakhan Province

Work of municipal enterprises in district centers. Zhil.-kom.khoz. 2 no. 5, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952, Uncl.

AUTHORS: Mel'nichenko, L. G., Kharitonov, F. Ya. 72-58-5-6/18

TITLE: Accelerating the Glass-Melting Process by Activating the Charge (Uskoreniye protsesssa varki stekla putem aktivizatsii shikhty)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i Keramika, 1958, Nr 5, pp 18-21 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In laboratory experiments the meltability of the charge was investigated, the latter having been activated by additions, fine crushing, briquetting, as well as by combining the mentioned methods. The experiments were carried out with soda and soda sulfate charges of industrial glass as currently produced. The composition of the charge and the preparation are described in detail. The melting velocity was investigated for 8 different kinds of charges, namely: the usual, the usual with additions, the usual briquetted, the usual with additions of the briquetted one, the vibroground, the vibroground with additions, the vibroground briquetted, and the vibroground with additions of briquetted one. The coefficient of melting acceleration as compared to the usual charge was taken as a criterion of the meltability of the activated charges, In tables 1 and 2 the results are mentioned. The

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Accelerating the Glass-Melting Process by Activating the Charge 72-58-5-6/18

velocity of the formation of glass was determined according to the somehow changed method by A. P. Zak and is further described. In table 3 the effect of the single activation factors on the meltability is represented. The following charges proved to be best with regard to their experimental results: the vibroground with additions briquetted; the vibroground with additions, or the vibroground briquetted respectively. As a fine crushing is at present not possible at industrial scales the briquetting of the usual coarsely grained charge with additions should be introduced in glass factories. As can be seen from earlier papers as well as from the experiments of the Institute for Glass a common addition of 0.5% fluor spar and 0.75% boron anhydride essentially accelerates the melting process. It is useful to take combined additions (0.5%  $\text{CaF}_2$  + 0.75%  $\text{B}_2\text{O}_3$ ). The technology of the activated charge preparation should be adapted to the individual factory factors. The activation of the charge makes it possible to increase the output of the furnaces, to drop the melting temperature and to reduce the fuel consumption, as well as to reduce the content of

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Accelerating the Glass-Melting Process by Activating the Charge 72-58-5-6/18

alkalies in glass. Besides, the properties of the products can be improved and the melts of high-melting types of glass can be made easier. Also the operation duration of ash furnaces is prolonged this way. Note by the editor: The final consequences regarding this method can be drawn on practical experience of the factories only. There are 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni V. I. Lenina  
(Khar'kov Polytechnical Institute imeni V. I. Lenin)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Glass--Production 2. Glass--Processing 3. Glass--Test methods

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15(2)

SOV/72-60-1-7/17

AUTHOR: Kharitonov, F. Ya.

TITLE: Determining the Optimum Granulation of Aluminous Material in the Glass Formation

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1960, Nr 1, pp 18-21 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The available methods of separating the  $\text{SiO}_2$  not having passed full reaction from the glass by means of fluosilic and hydrofluoric acids (Repa, Danil'chenko, Botvinkin, Shpil'kov) require a special apparatus, as well as much time and energy. To investigate these processes thoroughly, the author used the method of measuring the dissolution velocities of particles of  $\text{SiO}_2$  (in the form of natural sand) of a certain size. He uses equation (1) which is shown in figure 1. The dependence of the dissolution velocity on the particle diameter can be expressed by equation (3) according to Ya. I. Frenkel'. The petrographic point method for a quantitative determination of minerals on ground sections, as recommended by A. A. Glagolev, was used by O. K. Botvinkin for estimating the glass-formation rate. Besides, the author recommends equations (5) and (6)

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Determining the Optimum Granulation of Aluminous Material in the Glass Formation

SOV/72-60-1-7/17

for determining the rate of growth of particles in dependence on their size. The solubility of sand in a silicate melt at 1400° in the course of 1 and 3 hours was represented according to the method developed by the author. Figure 3 shows the presence of optimum particle diameters (0.2 - 0.4 mm). The use of quartz sand of such granulation permits an intensification of the glass-formation processes. There are 3 figures. (V)

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KHARITONOV, F.Ya., inzh.; MEL'NICHENKO, L.G., kand. tekhn. nauk

Some kinetic principles of the glass forming process.  
Stek. i ker. 20 no.7:5-8 J1 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy issledovatel'skiy elektrokeramicheskiy  
institut (for Kharitonov). 2. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy  
institut (for Mel'nichenko).

ACCESSION NR: AP4039019

S/0072/64/000/005/0025/0029

AUTHORS: Kharitonov, F.Ya. (Engineer); Kostyukov, N.S. (Candidate of technical sciences); Smirnova, T.M. (Engineer)

TITLE: Thermoplastic properties and sintering behavior of ceramic electric insulators

SOURCE: Steklo i keramika, no. 5, 1964, 25-29

TOPIC TAGS: sintering, porcelain, steatite, viscosity, surface tension, pore size, thermoplastic property, electric insulator, ceramic insulator

ABSTRACT: Excluding the effects of the external factors, the durability of ceramic insulators is dependent on the physical, technical, electric and mechanical characteristics of the material. These characteristics depend to a great extent on the degree of sintering of the ceramic material. This work is concerned with the factors and regularities which govern the degree of sintering. Sintering is accompanied by the formation of closed pores in a viscous silicate melt. Bubbles of gas in such a melt are affected by surface tension and intermolecular attraction forces. The relation-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4039019

ship between these forces determines the mean time of the existence of a bubble in the melt. The investigated materials were one steatite -- composition TK-21 -- and two porcelains -- M-23 and M-Z-A.-- which are close in composition to industrial materials and two porcelains -- MG-12-ch and MG-12-Zv -- which differed by a higher content of silica. The viscosity of these materials was determined dynamically and statically. The viscosity is lowered as well as the change of viscosity with an increase in the rate of heating. Since the surface tension changes only 4 - 6 dynes/cm when the temperature is increased 100 - 150C, then at the same duration of baking, but with decrease of viscosity by two orders of magnitude (during overbaking), the size of pores increases also by two orders of magnitude. Thus, increase of temperature is accompanied by a sharp decrease in viscosity due to the increase of pore sizes. Similar effects may be observed in the presence of temperature gradients in the furnace during the baking of large size insulators. Increase of the duration in the maximum temperature zone and the presence of vanadium and chromium oxides in the batch cause analogous effects. Orig. art. has: 4 tables, 4 figures and 14 equations.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4039019

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy elektroker-  
amicheskiy institut [GIEKI] (State Scientific Research Institute  
of Electrical Insulation Ceramics)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 10Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NR REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

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range of materials were examined: 1) porcelain, the basic crystalline phases of

effect of water and steam is determined by their structure, shape, and horizontal com-

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion, porcelain, water vapor, ceramic material, steatite

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the relationships governing the interaction of ceramic materials--porcelain and steatite--with saturated water vapor under isothermal and isobaric conditions in the 40-100 gauge atmosphere pressure range and 100-200°C temperature range. Corrosion of the ceramic materials was measured with the



GOLUBEV, B.P.; VASIL'YEVA, G.A.; KALITIN, P.P.; SMIRNOV, S.N.; KHARITONOV, F.Ya.

Technology of manufacture and properties of electric conductors from corundum microlite operating in corrosive media at high temperatures and pressures. Teplofiz. vys. temp. 3 no.2:260-265 Mr-Apr '65

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vysokikh temperatur, Moskva.

BUDNIKOV, P.P.; MATVEYEV, M.A.; KHARITONOV, F.Ya.

Interaction of water and high-temperature steam with ceramic materials containing corundum and mullite. Izv. AN SSSR. Neorg. mat. 1 no.6:931-935 Je '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D.I. Mendeleeva.

PEVZNER, R.L., doktor tekhn. nauk; KHARITONOV, F.Ya., inzh.

Resistance of ceramic materials to the influence of water and  
steam of high temperatures and pressures. Steklo ker. 22 no.1:  
18-22 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy elektrokerami-  
cheskiy institut.

BEDNIKOV, P.P.; MATVEYEV, M.A.; KHARITONOV, F.Ya.

Effect of water and high-parameter steam on structural ceramic materials. Fiz.-khim. mekh. mat. 1 no.2:225-230 '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva, Moskva.

KHARITONOV, F.Ya., inzh.; MEL'NICHENKO, I.G., kand. tekhn. nauk

Investigating the glass batch clarification process. Stek. i ker.  
22 no.9:29-32 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy elektrokeramicheskiy  
institut (for Kharitonov). 2. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy in-  
stitut (for Mel'nichenko).

I. 12059-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/ETC(F)/EWG(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(e) JD/JG/AT/WH  
ACC NR: AP6001301 SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/65/001/008/1349/1353

AUTHOR: Budnikov, P. P.; Matveyev, M. A.; Yanovskiy, V. K.; Kharitonov, F. Ya.

ORG: Moscow Chemical Engineering Institute im. D. I. Mendeleyev (Moskovskiy khimiko-  
tekhnologicheskii institut)

TITLE: Sintering and accumulative recrystallization of spectroscopically pure magnesium  
oxide containing hafnium dioxide

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 1, no. 8, 1965, 1349-1353

TOPIC TAGS: magnesium oxide, crystallization, hafnium oxide, sintering

ABSTRACT: Accumulative recrystallization was studied in its purest form, i.e., during sintering of high-purity oxide, when no liquid phase or inclusions of other phases are present, and the quantity of impurities and defects due to deviations from stoichiometry caused by interaction with the ambient gaseous medium does not exceed the concentration of inherent thermal defects of the oxide lattice. These conditions are fulfilled in the case of spectroscopically pure MgO and its mixtures with small and precisely known quantities of

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UDC 546:46.666.3

L 12059-66

ACC NR: AP6001301

certain cations, for example, hafnium (0.25%  $\text{HfO}_2$  was added). It is shown that the addition of hafnium considerably affects the course of both the sintering and the accumulative recrystallization. The latter and the compaction of the ceramic were found to be closely related. In order to obtain a very fine-grained but dense ceramic, the conditions of preparation and sintering of the samples should be such as to promote a decrease in the surface energy and in the gram-atomic volume of the single crystal of the original material. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 11 formulas.

SUB CODE:11, 20 / SUBM DATE: 07Apr65 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 004

CC  
Card 2/2

KHARITONOV, F.Ya.

Kinetics of the recrystallization of corundum.  
Ogneupory 31 no.1:53-58 '66.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy elektrokeramicheskii institut.

SMIRNOVA, T.M., inzh.; ZAKHAROV, P.P., inzh.; KOSTYUKOV, N.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; KHARITONOV, F.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk

Deformation of ceramic products under the effect of their own weight during firing. Stek.lker. 22 no.10:33-35 0 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy elektrokeramicheskiy institut.

L 22285-66 EWT(m)/EWP(\*)/EWP(t) IJP(c) WH/JD  
ACC NR: AP6007264 (A) UR/0363/66/002/002/0395/0402  
AUTHOR: Matveyev, M.A.; Matveyev, G.M. Kharitonov, F.Ya. 79  
ORG: Moscow Chemico-Technological Institute im. D.I. Mendeleev (Mos-  
kovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut)  
TITLE: Strength of ceramics made of pure oxides 15  
SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v.2, no.2, 1966,  
395-402  
TOPIC TAGS: ceramic material, inorganic oxide, high temperature strength,  
crystal structure, crystal lattice, single crystal  
ABSTRACT: The article discusses practical applications of the relation-  
ship between the thermal and mechanical characteristics of ceramic mat-  
erials. An extensive table lists the structural, mechanical, and thermo-  
physical properties of a large number of ceramics made of pure highly re-  
fractory oxides. The comparatively low strength of industrial ceramic  
materials is due to the non-uniformity of their structure--the presence  
of non-uniformly distributed imperfect crystalline structures (disloca-  
tions, voids, foreign atoms) and of the grain boundaries, and to indus-  
trial defects (pores, chemical non-homogeneity, etc.). This leads to a  
drop in the energy capacity of ceramics as a result of the non-homogene-  
ous character of the absorption of energy by different volumetric mater-  
ials. From a comparison of the strength of monocrystalline oxides and  
monocrystalline aggregates of these oxides, we can see that the greater  
Card 1/2 UDC: 666.3

L 22285-66

ACC NR: AP6007264

0

the strength of the bonds of the crystalline lattice, the greater the divergence between the strength of a single crystal and that of the oxide in the polycrystalline state. This permits the conclusion that the relative effect of the structural factor on strength decreases with a decrease in the specific energy capacity of the material. The optimum structural state of a given material is a structure which will assure the greatest uniformity in the absorption of energy by the crystalline lattice in the process of deformation of the ceramic material. Orig. art. has: 10 formulas and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11, 20/ SUBM DATE: 04May65/ ORIG REF: 015/ OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2 nst

I-20649-66 EWP(a)/EWP(m)/EWP(n)-2/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/ETC(m)- IJP(c) JD/LM/JG/AM/  
ACC NR: KP6008834 WH (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0294/66/004/001/0115/0119

AUTHOR: Kolosova, N. I.; Kharitonov, F. Ya.; Tsirlina, G. I.;  
Kostyukov, N. S.; Golubev, B. P.

ORG: Scientific Research Institute of High Temperatures (Nauchno-  
issledovatel'skiy institut vysokikh temperatur)

TITLE: Testing the stability of corundum ceramics in liquid potassium  
and sodium alloy

SOURCE: Teplofizika vysokikh temperatur, v. 4, no. 1, 1966, 115-119

TOPIC TAGS: corundum ceramic, ceramics corrosion, liquid corrosion,  
potassium sodium alloy, liquid alloy

ABSTRACT: Three corundum-base materials GB-7 (97.09%  $Al_2O_3$ , 0.92%  $SiO_2$ , 0.06%  $Fe_2O_3$ , 0.90%  $CaO$ , 0.92%  $B_2O_3$ , 0.09%  $Na_2O$ ), Microlite, also known as TsM-332 (99.34%  $Al_2O_3$ , 0.05%  $SiO_2$ , 0.03%  $CaO$ , 0.58%  $MgO$ ), and A-1 (99.74%  $Al_2O_3$ , 0.05%  $SiO_2$ , 0.08%  $MgO$ , 0.10%  $Na_2O$ ) have been tested for their behavior in liquid potassium-sodium alloy. The specimens were prepared from finely ground powders mixed with thermosetting resins by hot pressure casting and two-step firing. The total content of bonding agent after first firing did not exceed 1%. GB-7 showed a 20% strength drop in preliminary tests at 400C. The specimens of Microlite

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UDC: 621.345.612:553.65

L 20649-66

ACC NR: AP6008834

and A-1, 6—7 mm long, were held in sodium-potassium alloy at 700C for 400 hr. Both materials showed a water absorption of 0.03—0.04%, an open porosity of 0.12—0.14%, a bend strength drop of 10%, and a weight loss of less than 0.01%. Both Microlite and A-1 can be used for corrosion-resistant parts for prolonged operation in sodium-potassium alloy at 700C. Such parts are presently undergoing testing in this alloy under dynamic conditions. Orig. art. has: 3 tables. [WW]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 22Oct64/ ORIG REF: 012/ OTH REF: 003

ATD PRESS: 4224

Card 2/2 BK

L 24702-66 EMP(e)/ENT(m)/ETC(f)/ENG(m)/T/EMP(t) TJP(c) JD/JG/AT/AH

ACC NR: AP6011351

SOURCE CODE: UR/0226/66/000/003/0088/0095

AUTHOR: Budnikov, P. P.; F. Ya. Kharitonov

ORG: Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology im. Mendeleyev (Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii Institut)

TITLE: Methods for increasing the strength of refractory compounds

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 3, 1966, 88-95

TOPIC TAGS: crystal structure, crystal lattice, material failure, refractory compound

ABSTRACT: The authors prove a known analogy between the absorption of energy by the crystal lattice of a refractory material during mechanical loading up to failure and during heating up to complete fusion. Considerations of the power capacity of the material up to its failure of the dependence of the power capacity on the degree of perfection of the crystal structure lead to the notion of improvement of structure by various mechanical, thermal, and other factors for the utilization of a large reserve of strength of the materials from its practical to its theoretical value. Orig. art. has: 5 formulas and 1 table. [Based on author's abstract] [AM]

SUB CODE: 11, 20/ SUBM DATE: 08Jan66/ ORIG REF: 026/ OTH REF: 007  
Card 1/1 FU

L 30096-66 EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWT(in)/EWP(e)/EWP(w)/EWP(v) IJP(c) EM/NH/WW  
 ACC NR: AP6016929 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0072/66/000/005/0031/0034

AUTHOR: Kharitonov, F. Ya. (Engineer); Kalitin, P. P. (Engineer)

ORG: [Kharitonov] State Scientific Research Electroceramics Institute  
 (Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy elektrokeramicheskiy institut); [Kalitin]  
 Moscow Combine of Hard Alloys (Moskovskiy kombinat tverdykh splavov)

TITLE: Properties of compacted and slip-cast corundum microlite

SOURCE: Steklo i keramika, no. 5, 1966, 31-34

TOPIC TAGS: corundum microlite, slip-cast microlite, compacted microlite, microlite  
~~property~~

ABSTRACT: The properties of corundum microlite articles produced by compacting or slip casting have been compared. Compacts were obtained by mixing corundum microlite powder (99.4% aluminum oxide, 0.5—0.7% magnesium oxide, and 0.03—0.05% iron oxide) with a particle size below 2  $\mu$  with a 4.5% solution of rubber in gasoline and compacting under a pressure of 500 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. The slip for casting was made by mixing corundum microlite powder with 0.5—1.0% ~~ex~~ oleic acid and wax and 13.0—14.5% paraffin. The slip was cast at 60—70C under an air pressure of 3.5—4 atm and held for 30—40 sec. Compacted and slip-cast specimens were sintered at 1750C for 30 min and furnace cooled to room temperature for 48 hr. The physicomachanical properties of articles produced by both methods were roughly identical: density 3.98 g/cm<sup>3</sup>,

Card 1/2

UDC: 666.23.2

L 30096-36

ACC NR: AP6016929

coefficient of shrinkage 1.20—1.30, bend strength 3300—3600 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>, impact strength 4.0—5.0 kg·cm/cm<sup>2</sup>, thermal shock resistance 180C, electric resistance at 100C, >2·10<sup>14</sup> ohm/cm, specific breakdown voltage 26—28 kv/mm. However, slip casting has one great advantage; it can be used for complex-shaped articles such as thin-wall cylindrical or conical shells. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 3 tables. [AZ]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006/ ATD PRESS: 5012

Card 2/2 11

L 29554-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m) WH  
ACC NR: AP6011326 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/003/0568/0573

AUTHOR: Pevzner, R. L.; Kharitonov, F. Ya. 3/2

ORG: State Scientific Research Electroceramics Institute (Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy elektrokeramicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Methods for testing ceramic materials for strength 15

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 2, no. 3, 1966, 568-573

TOPIC TAGS: corundum, solid mechanical property, bending strength, bend test

ABSTRACT: A critical review of the GOST/approved standard methods (at room temperature and using static loads) of testing ceramic materials for bending strength is given. A comparison of the bending strength values obtained for corundum samples by various methods is made. Diagrams of the stress momentum for cross-sectional bending, Fig. 1, and a comparison of results obtained by various testing methods are presented. It was found that the elastic bending technique gives higher values of the bending stress momentum than the direct bending method. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 02Mar65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1 *fv*

UDC: 666.3:620.17

L 33666-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(c)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) IJP(c)  
 ACC NR: AP6014065 SOURCE CODE: UR/0294/66/004/002/0202/0206  
 JD/WH/JH  
 AUTHOR: Golubev, B. P.; Kharitonov, I. Ye.; Kalitin, P. P.;  
 Vasil'yeva, G. A.; Smirnov, S. N.  
 ORG: High Temperature Scientific Research Institute (Nauchno-  
 issledovatel'skiy institut vysokikh temperatur)  
 TITLE: Construction properties of corundum microlite at high  
 temperatures  
 SOURCE: Teplofizika vysokikh temperatur, v. 4, no. 2, 1966, 202-206  
 TOPIC TAGS: high temperature alloy, corundum refractory  
 ABSTRACT: The article presents a correlation of experimental and  
 literature data on the mechanical, physico-chemical, and thermo-physical  
 properties of corundum microlite at room temperature and at high  
 temperatures (up to 1200°C). The corundum microlite used had the  
 following composition: 99.4-99.5% Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>; 0.5-0.6% MgO; 0.03-0.05%  
 Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. The samples were annealed in a batch type flame furnace with  
 prolonged heating for 16 hours at 400°, and then for 12 hours at 1750°.  
 The following properties of the samples were determined: water  
 absorption, specific weight, porosity, hardness, coefficient of linear  
 Card 1/2 UDC: 620.10.620.171.3.620.18

L 33666-66  
 ACC NR: AP6014065  
 APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721820002-9  
 thermal expansion, specific electric resistance, the strength limit for  
 shock bending, fracture, and compression at room temperature, thermal  
 stability, electric strength, refractory properties, deformation  
 temperature, and shrinkage. The experimental results are shown in a  
 table and figures. There is also a photo at 90 magnifications of the  
 microstructure of the corundum microlite. It was found that the material  
 has attractive properties for use as a construction material in machine  
 construction, in the electrical industry, and for high temperature units  
 which operate in aggressive media. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1  
 table.  
 SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 22Oct64/ ORIG REF: 009

L 36883-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(k)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WH

ACC NR: AP6019871 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0131/66/000/002/0038/0042

AUTHOR: Pevzner, R. L.; Kharitonov, F. Ya. 4/6 P.

ORG: [Pevzner] Institute of National Economy im. Plekhanov (Institut narodnogo khozyaystva); [Kharitonov] State Scientific Research Electroceramic Institute (Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy elektrokeramicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Some characteristics of the behavior of pure oxides <sup>15</sup> during hot pressing -7 16

SOURCE: Ogneupory, no. 2, 1966, 38-42

TOPIC TAGS: alumina, magnesium oxide, zirconium compound, ceramic pressing, sintering

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the study was to investigate the relationships governing hot pressing and determine the properties of products obtained by hot pressing of pure aluminum, magnesium, and zirconium oxides. Powdered G-00 alumina and MgO fired at 1450°C, and ZrO<sub>2</sub> stabilized with 7 wt. % CaO at 1750°C were employed. The effect of temperature, holding time, and specific pressure on the density and density distribution over the cross section of the products was determined. The most favorable temperatures for hot pressing of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and MgO were found to be 1600-1700°C, at a pressure of 160 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> and a holding time of 15 or 30 min. On the basis of the established relationships, hot pressing schedules were worked out, and specimens of high density (20 ± 2 mm in diameter) with zero water absorption were

Card 1/2

UDC: 666.76.022.84

L 36883-66

ACC NR: AP6019871

prepared. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 1 table, and 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

(4)

SOURCE CODE: 01/0305/00/002/000/1505/1513

AUTHOR: Matveyev, M. A.; Pevzner, R. L.; Matveyev, G. M.; Kharitonov, F. Ya

ORG: Moscow Chemical Engineering Institute im. D. I. Mendeleev (Moskovskiy Khimiko-  
gicheskoy Institut)

TITLE: Use of ceramic materials in a water vapor medium of high parameters

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskoye materialy, v. 2, no. 8, 1966, 1505-1513

TOPIC TAGS: ceramics, water vapor, corrosion resistance

ABSTRACT: The reactions of ceramic materials of various phase and chemical compositions with water and water vapor of high parameters were studied in tests lasting up to 1000/hr. An extensive attack of water-glass compositions, materials made of porcelain, steatite, forsterite and wollastonite was observed. The attack causes a decrease of density (an increase in water absorption and porosity) and strength as a result of the formation of hydrated ions of the corresponding metals and silicon-oxygen anions. Less subject to attack under these conditions are materials based on corundum and mullite. The experimental data were confirmed by thermodynamic calculations of the hydration of the tested materials involving the use of known values of the thermodynamic potential of the original silicates and hydrated cations and anions. Orig. art. has: 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 12Jun65/ ORIG REF: 015

Card 1/1

UDC: 666.3:539.4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721820002-9

AUTHOR: Kharitonov, F. Ya.

ORG: State Scientific Research Electroceramic Institute (Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy elektrokeramicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Diffusion of water and its vapor into ceramic materials

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskoye materialy, v. 2, no. 8, 1966, 1529-1532

TOPIC TAGS: fluid diffusion, water vapor, ceramics, corrosion resistance

ABSTRACT: A critical review of the corrosion test methods used for evaluating the degree of interaction between ceramic materials and water or water vapor led the author to the determination of the coefficient of diffusion of aggressive media into the ceramics on the basis of changes in the weight of the samples during the tests. The ceramics (high voltage K-23 porcelain, high-frequency SK-1 steatite, MG-2 mullite-corundum material, etc.) were tested in water and water vapor, petroleum products, molten metals, etc. in autoclaves. Mathematical expressions relating the duration of the tests and the weight loss are derived, and the calculation is illustrated with that of the coefficient of diffusion of water vapor into high-voltage porcelain, which was found to be  $0.47 \times 10^{-9} \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec}$ . Orig. art. has: 1 table and 12 formulas.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 31Aug65/ ORIG REF: 006/ CTH REF: 002

Card 1/1

UDC: 666.3

ACC NR: AP6033376

to 1100°C in 100° intervals. Measurement error was less than 10% and average deviation was 10-15%. Virtual viscosity was determined on a laboratory unit with continuous temperature and torsion angle registering equipment. Overall viscosity measurement error did not exceed 20%. The results of these experiments show that the virtual viscosity of M-23 porcelain at 700°C and above is less than  $10^{13}$  poises and is  $10^{12}$  poises at 1000°C. At a virtual viscosity of  $10^{13}$  poises, glass enters a viscous fluid state. This is accounted for by the fact that the glass phase in porcelain is 50-55% and as the viscosity of the glass phase decreases, the strength of the porcelain also decreases. This occurs approximately at 900°C where the bending stress of porcelain decreases and porcelain specimens undergo severe deformation at 1000°C. Bending stress is not as great at 700°C for steatites as for porcelain. Virtual viscosity for steatites is  $10^{13}$  poises at 700°. SK-1 steatite specimens buckled at 900°C and at 50% of the destructive force for the original specimen. SNB specimens did not bend significantly at 800°C. The virtual viscosity for SNB specimens was  $10^{13}$  poises at 800°C. Mullite corundum MG-2 specimens retained their strength characteristics up to 700°C. GB-7 alumina on the other hand started losing its mechanical strength at 600°C and reached 40% of its original strength at 900°C. This strength reduction is caused by the composition of the glass phase. On the other hand, corundum microlite with a small glass phase retained its strength up to 1000°C. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11, 09/ SUBM DATE: None/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7000014

(H)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0080/66/039/011/2411/2417

AUTHOR: Budnikov, P. P.; Kharitonov, F. Ya.

ORG: none

TITLE: Migration of grain boundaries and effect of interparticle contacts on the compaction of corundum ceramics during sintering

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 39, no. 11, 1966, 2411-2417

TOPIC TAGS: grain growth, sintering, corundum refractory

ABSTRACT: In an attempt to elucidate the role of growth of interparticle contacts in the compaction process, some regularities in the sintering of corundum ceramics (pure and with impurities) were investigated. Analysis of the data suggests that regularities of the crystallochemical stage of the process are manifested during recrystallization sintering of corundum. The fact that the process takes place in the kinetic region is indicated by certain temperature dependences of the grain growth rate, the effect of sintering time, and the deceleration of grain growth rate as a result of the action of magnesium oxide. However, the observed decrease in grain growth rate during sintering shows a change from a kinetic to a diffusion process as a result of the formation of a layer of solid reaction products (complex products with impurities in pure corundum and spinel  $MgO \cdot Al_2O_3$  in microlite). On the basis of the data it is postulated that like impurities, fine grains of corundum in finely crystalline sin-

Card 1/2

UDC: 666.7.01

ACC NR: APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721820002

tered corundum (microlite) inhibit processes associated with the exchange of atoms (diffusion). This barrier effect becomes enhanced as the size of corundum grains decreases. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 4 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07// SUBM DATE: 17Jan66/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2

ABSTRACT The article discusses some of the physicochemical properties of some

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000721820002-9"

KHARITONOV, G., inzh.

Prevent the breakdown of rafts in water reservoirs. Rech. transp.  
20 no.9:18-19 b '61. (MIRA 14:9)  
(Reservoirs--Navigation) (Rafts)

KHAPITONOV, G. A.

KHAPITONOV, G. A.

i MATVEYEV, F. F.

i NEROVETSKIN, A. I. -

Deystv. ch. Akademii Arkhitektury USSR prof. i KASPIN, L. A. - Kand. Ekonom. nauk

Institut stroitel'noy tekhniki Akademii arkhitektury USSR.

Konstruktsii i ikh zonirovaniye v sel' skom i kolxoxnom stroitel'stve Page 77

SO: Collection of Annotations of Scientific Research Work on Construction, com-  
pleted in 1950, Moscow, 1951

<sup>R</sup>  
KHARITONOU, G. A.

27856. Kharitonou, G. A. Vliyaniye polezashchitnogo lesorazvedeniya na blagooborot. Les i step', 1949, No. 1. s. 18-21

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 37, 1949

KHARITONOV, G. A.

27857. Kharitonov, G. A. Ob effektivnosti ukhoda i udobreniya pri sozdanii polezashchitnykh lesonasazhdeniy. Les i step' 1949, No. 2, s. 81 - 85

S0: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, vol. 37, 1949

KASPIN, L.A.; LAZARENKO, V.I.; KHARITONOV, G.A.; TUROVSKIY, B., redaktor;  
GARSHANOV, A., redaktor.

[Technical and economic characteristics of few-storied dwellings]  
Tekhniko-ekonomicheskie kharakteristiki maloetazhnykh zhilykh domov.  
Kiev, Izd-vo Akademii arkhitektury Ukr. SSR, 1952. 142 p. (MLBA 7:1)  
(Dwellings)

KHARITONOV, G. A.

Reservoirs

Erosion in the area of the TSimLansk reservoir and protecting it against silting.  
Les i step' 14, no. 5, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

USSR / Forestry. Forest Crops.

K-5

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 16, 1958, 72834.

Author : ~~Kharitonov, G. A.~~

Inst : Not given.

Title : Afforestation of Chalky Soils and Exposures in the Central Regions.

Orig Pub: Lesn. kh-vo, 1958, No 1, 22-27.

Abstract: In the southern part of the middle Russian highlands, in regions close to chalk deposits, humus-carbonate soils and chalky exposures are the most widespread. Isolated are: soils taken out from under forests (in clearings); average washed, humus, heavily washed, weakly humus soils with the presence of a friable horizon; chalky deposits. As a main specie on the humus-carbonate soils (clearings), oak is recommended; on weaker humus soils - pine (chalky form is desirable).

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721820002

USSR / Forestry. Forest Crops.

K-5

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 16, 1958, 72834.

Abstract: As accompanying shrubs, it is desirable to use species which are met in local natural plantations. Pinus silvestris L., Betula verrucosa Ehrh., Fraxinus viridis Mchx. and others are appropriate in plantings on average washed soils. On heavily washed soils Fraxinus viridis Mchx. and small-leaved elm are recommended. Red dogwood, Evonymus verrucosa Scop., alder buckthorn, oleaster should be introduced in the underbrush. Chalk exposures are characterized by better microclimatic conditions, presence of needed nutrient elements and absence of harmful compounds. Afforestation of exposures must be preceded by phytoimprovement for cessation of erosion and formation of soil.  
-- V. V. Protopopov.

Card 2/2

KHARITONOV, G. A. Doc Agr Sci -- "Agricultural and forestry improvement  
*Central Russian elevation*  
of the ~~Schumakovskaya~~ height." Mos, 1960 (Mos Order of Lenin Agr Acad im  
K. A. Timiryazev). (KL, 1-61, 200)

-277-

KHARITONOV, G.A.; MOCHALKIN, L.S.

Basic advice for the establishment of shelterbelt plantations in  
Chelyabinsk Province. Trudy Inst. biol. UFAN SSSR no. 25:17-24  
'61. (MIRA 15:6)  
(Chelyabinsk Province--Windbreaks, shelterbelts, etc.)

KHARITONOV, G.

Several problems in studying snow cover using a permanent snow  
measuring staff. Izv.Uzb.fil.Geog.ob-va 6:145-157 '62.  
(MIRA 15:8)

(Soviet Central Asia—Snow)

KHARITONOV, Georgiy Alekseyevich, doktor sel'khoz.nauk; ULYAKHINA,  
I.P., red.izd-va; GRECHISHCHEVA, V.I., tekhn. red.

[Water and erosion controlling role of forests in the forest-  
steppe areas] Vodoreguliruiushchaia i protivooerozionnaia rol'  
lesa v usloviakh lesostepi. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1963.  
254 p. (MIRA 16:8)

(Forest influences)

KHARITONOV, G.N.; RASPOPOV, V.A.

Remote control of lumber drying systems. Der. prom. 13 no.4:  
4-5 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanicheskoy  
obrabotki drevesiny.

KHARITONOV, Gennadiy Nikolayevich; ANDREYEVA, Anna Aleksandrovna;  
PEYCH, N.N., red.

[Chamber drying of export lumber] Kamernaiia sushka eksport-  
nykh pilomaterialov. Moskva, Lesnaia promyshlennost',  
1965. 48 p. (MIRA 18:9)

KHARITONOV, G.N.; YUR'YEV, Yu.M.

New fork grab of the automatic lift truck for handling lumber during the preservative treatment in packages. Der.prom. 10 no.6:12-13 J~~u~~ '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii obrabotki drovesiny.  
(Loading and unloading) (Wood—Preservation)

KHARITONOV, G.N.

Panel doors with mechanical drive for drying kilns. Der.prom.  
11 no.10:23-24 0 '62. (MIRA 15:9)  
(Doors)

KHARITONOV, G.N.; PHELOVSKIY, V.G.

Spring tie pieces for compressing lumber piles during drying.  
Der. prom. 12 no.5:23-24 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanicheskoy  
obrabotki drevesiny.  
(Lumber--Drying)

KHARTONOV, G.N.; RASPOPOV, V.A.

Automatic control of chamber-drying of wood. Der. prom. 12  
no.10:18-20 0 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanicheskoy  
obrabotki drevesiny.

*Kharitonov, G.V.*

KHARITONOV, G.V.

Create conditions of safety for ship movements on water reservoirs.  
Rech.transp. 16 no.8:7-9 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Glavnyy revizor po bezopasnosti sudokhodstva morskogo i rechnogo  
flota.

(Inland navigation--Safety measures)

KHARITONOV, G.V., inzh.

Methods of preventing failures on Lake Baikal. Rech. transp. 17  
no.12:48-50 D --'58. (MIRA 12:1)  
(Lake Baikal--Lumber--Transportation)

KHARITONOV, G. V.

The mechanism of oxidation of coal. H. V. Kharitonov.

Samples I and II, dull lignite, predominantly fusco-resinous, gave a powdery buttons. III, a semibright, ligno-bituminous coal, predominantly clarite, gave a coherent buttons.

Kharitonov, (in basic form) which are used by samples of the coal. The carbonized plus phenol content of I and II was fairly rapidly from 1.0 to 1.8 mg. per g. of coal.

rate of formation of other VI groups contributed to the increase of the concentration of these groups in the reaction mixture. The content of the VI groups in the reaction mixture was determined by the method of K. I. Luch and N. A. Sazonov [1956]. The results of the experiments are shown in Table I. It can be seen from the data that the content of the VI groups in the reaction mixture increased steadily during the reaction. The content of the VI groups in the reaction mixture increased steadily during the reaction. The content of the VI groups in the reaction mixture increased steadily during the reaction.

MECHANISM OF OXIDATION OF ...  
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KHARITONOV, G.V.; USUBAKUNOV, M.; PURIKOVA, V.P.

Particularities of the chemical composition of petrographic varieties  
of coals mined in the Kirghiz S.S.R. Izv.AN Kir.SSR no.1:13-21 '55.  
(Kirghizistan--Coal--Analysis) (MIRA 9:9)

1. The aircraft was seen on 10/10/77 at 10:00 AM. It was a small, single-engine aircraft, possibly a Cessna 172, with a white fuselage and a dark wing. It was flying at a low altitude, approximately 100 feet, and was heading towards the south. The aircraft was seen by a resident of the area, who reported that it was flying in a straight line and did not appear to be in distress. The aircraft was seen for approximately 10 minutes before it disappeared from sight.



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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721820002-9"

11(7)

SOV/112-59-3-4440

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 3, p 22 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kharitonov, G. V., Nazarov, N. I., Parikova, V. P., and Usbakunov, M.

TITLE: Chemical-Engineering Investigation of Coals of the Tuyuk and Kargash Fields, Uzgen Basin (Khimiko-tekhnologicheskoye issledovaniye ugley Tuyuskogo i Kargashinskogo mestorozhdeniy Uzgenskogo basseyna)

PERIODICAL: Tr. in-ta khimii AN KirgSSR, 1957, pp 109-127

ABSTRACT: The bulk of coal consists of a typical humus material. Yu. M. Kuzichkin and A. I. Ginzburg have isolated and studied the following petrographic types of these coals: (1) clarainous homogeneous coal consisting of vitrinite-group substances (89-95.4%, semivitrinite (0.2-5.6%), fusinite (0.4-11.8%), cutinite, resinite; (2) clarainous complex striated coal with stem-clarainous or durainous inclusions; (3) clarain-durainous or durainous complex striated coal with clarainous inclusions; (4) clarain-durainous complex

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11(7)

SOV/112-59-3-4440

Chemical-Engineering Investigation of Coals of the Tuyuk and Kargash Fields . . . .

striated coal; (5) durainous homogeneous coal. As far as the coal rank is concerned, A. I. Ginzburg believes that Tuyuk coals within Section 1 of the Southern area belong with the steam rich type, and those in Sections 4-6 of the Northern area, with gas-type nearing the steam rich type. The above coal fields are distinguished by a low content of hygroscopic moisture (0.94-2.43%), of sulfur (0.29-1.29% of absolutely dry fuel), and of ashes (1.47-12.03%), by a lower content of volatile matter and a lower caking capacity as compared to Donbass and Kuzbass coals of the same rank. Heat of combustion is 7,868-8,413 kilocal/kg of combustible mass. The Kargash coal beds are actually packs of brilliant-luster complex striated coal. This coal, after a concentration with respect to ash content, can be used for a semicoking or coking and also for carbide production. The Tuyuk coal should be evaluated for coke-chemical industry purposes by its coking ability, not by its caking ability.

A.B.M.

Card 2/2

11(7)

SO7/112-59-3-4441

Physical and Chemical Characteristics and Spontaneous-Combustion Properties . . . .

content and their inclination to self-combustion, the Kirgiziya coals can be arranged into the following sequence: Kyzyl-Kiya coal > Sulyukta coal > Almalyk coal > Yatan coal > Karakichin coal > Tashkumyr coal > Kok-Yanga coal > Dzhergalan coal > Kargash coal > Tuyuk coal. Oxidability of coals depends largely on coaly shales that contain 765.7 mg/equiv of active functional groups in their organic mass (vs. 466.6-581.6 mg/equiv in the organic part of the basic coal) and some impurities (pyrite, marcasite, pyrrhite, etc.). The coal petrographic types can be arranged according to their spontaneous-ignition liability in the following sequence: vitrinite > semivitrinite > fusinite. Tables have been compiled that cover physical and chemical properties of Kirgiziya coals and their liability to self-ignition, depending on their properties and petrography.

A.B.M.

Card 2/2

KHARITONOV, G. V., Doc Tech Sci (diss) -- "The effect of individual structural elements of coal on its oxidation and its chemical and technological properties". Moscow, 1959. 39 pp (Acad Sci USSR, Inst of Mineral Fuels), 150 copies (KL, No 9, 1960, 124)

KHARITONOV, G.V.; AMMOSEV, I.I.; NAZAROVA, N.I.

Relation between the petrographic and chemical composition and the  
chemical and technological properties of coals of the Tuyuk deposit  
in the Uzen Basin. Trudy IGI 8:45-50 '59. (MIRA 13:1)  
(Uzen Basin--Coal)

AMMOISOV, I.I.; NAZAROV, M.I.; KHARITONOV, G.V.; PURIKOVA, V.P.

Chemical composition and properties of the petrographic micro-  
components of coals. Trudy IGI 8:51-65 '59. (MIRA 13:1)  
(Coal)

KHARITONOV, Grigoriy Vasil'yevich; DRUZHININ, I.G., otv.red.;  
VOZHEYKO, I.V., red.izd-va; USPANOV, Zh.Ye., otv. za  
vypusk; ANOKHINA, M., tekhn.red.

[Effect of various structural features on coal properties]  
Vliianie otchel'nykh strukturnykh elementov na svoistva uglei.  
Frunze, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Kirgizskoi SSR, 1960. 264 p.  
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1. Nachal'nik pozharnoy okhrany Klinskogo kombinata, Klin, Moskovskaya obl. (for Chikloyev). 2. Vneshtatnyy pozharnyy inspektor, predsedatel' Simferopol'skogo rayonnogo komiteta Dobrovol'nogo obshchestva sodeystviya armii, aviatsii i flotu (for Alekseyev). 3. Nachal'nik otдела Gosudarstvennogo pozharnogo nadzora, Sverdlovsk (for Kostenko).

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